

# Farmers' Section

## Factors in Profitable Farming

Clemson College.—The most important single element in profitable farming is a fertile soil. The principal steps necessary to secure a fertile soil are given by Prof. C. P. Blackwell, Chief of the Agronomy Division.

First, the drainage must be taken care of and the land not allowed to wash if it is to be built up to a high state of fertility. In order to prevent washing it is necessary to have proper terracing. Next to proper terracing is the incorporation of organic matter as the most important thing for our thin soils. We have found that the greater the amount of organic matter added to most South Carolina soils the greater the amount of fertilizer that can be applied with profit.

We have also found that legumes constitute the best source of organic matter. Legumes when grown as a companion crop make the most economical contribution of organic matter and nitrogen to the soil. Of these companion crops, perhaps the velvet bean is the most valuable, when grown as companion crop with corn. Cowpeas and soy beans may also be grown successfully in this way.

The legume's next most economical contribution to soil improvement is as a winter cover crop. The legume may be grown alone or in combination with rye. Rye and vetch make one of our best winter cover crops when turned under as a green manuring crop.

The third most important factor in soil improvement is crop rotation. A crop rotation in which a legume appears as often as practicable is extremely important in soil improvement and in promoting greatest efficiency of valuable plant food in the soil. We have found in our experiments that a crop rotation contributes as much to the yield of crops as 1000 pounds of 8-4-4 fertilizer per acre. It is therefore a contribution which can not be neglected.

Proper cultivation is also a very important factor in efficient crop production. Many of the farmers in South Carolina do not have the proper plows or sufficient teams with which to prepare and cultivate their land efficiently.

Another aid to successful crop production is proper use of lime and commercial fertilizer. From our experiments to date, we believe that lime when used in connection with organic matter and crop rotation is a valuable aid to soil building and economical production. The judicious use of commercial fertilizers essential to profitable crop production on practically all of the soils of this state. Judging both from our experiments and from observation of the practice of our most successful farmers, we are convinced that the above named factors are the determining factors in successful crop production in this state. We believe that any farmer who will put into practice proper terracing, crop rotation, incorporation of organic matter, and combine with this good tillage practices and judicious use of lime with commercial fertilizer, will be able to produce crops economically and profitably.

## Farm Gossip

Kill the weevil before the weevil kills you.

A carpenter's saw is not a fit tool for pruning fruit trees.

A real system of farming doesn't change to meet changing prices.

Farming in the South can no longer be done by proxy.

"Blood will tell"—That's why purebred sires are so important.

Money in cover crops now saves double money on fertilizer bills next spring.

"Distress" cotton means "distressed" cotton growers. Both are national liabilities.

Carbon bisulphide is mighty discouraging to honest, hard-working grain weevils.

Where there's a will to fence the fields, there's a way to grow forage crops and raise livestock.

Now is a good time to provide the garden with a self-starter by building a hot-bed or cold-frame.

Why will a farmer build a garage for his \$500 automobile and let his \$1000 worth of farm machinery stay out in the weather?

It is hard to understand how any farmer can spend his time squirrel-hunting and town-loafing while cotton stalks and other boll weevil hiding places are still undestroyed on his farm.

## A Good Whitewash

Seekers after a good formula for whitewash will find it in the one given below as recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Take one-half bushel of unslaked lime and slake it with warm water. Cover it while slaking to keep in the steam. Strain through a fine seine or strainer. Dissolve 8 quarts of salt in warm water; make a thin paste and while boiling hot stir in one-half pound of Plaster of Paris and one pound of glue, which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Add all this to the strained lime solution and mix well, then add 5 gallons of hot water. Let whole mixture stand for three or four days. It should be put on hot, with a small brush. Coloring may be added, as Spanish brown or yellow or common clay.

## CLEAN BATH BEST FOR HOGS

Animals Will Show Appreciation by Making Profitable Gains if Given Chance.

Given a chance hogs will keep themselves clean. While we have come to associate these animals and muddy wallows, the fact of the matter is that the hogs are usually compelled to live in places where they cannot avoid the mud. If the premises are so arranged that the swine can keep the bodies washed off and at the same time stay out of the mud they will respond in gains as an expression of their appreciation for the opportunity to have regular clean baths.

## SUITABLE FEEDS FOR SWINE

Farmer Who Can Produce Large Crops of Barley, Kafir or Milo Should Raise Hogs.

Many persons living in a section where good corn crops cannot be raised in an average season hesitate to raise hogs even if they can produce large crops of barley, feterita, kafir or milo. For all practical purposes these feeds are just as good as corn for growing or fattening hogs, and anyone who can produce these crops can grow hogs.

## PROFIT IN HOME GROWN FEED

Closer Feeder Sticks to His Own Crops Better Showing Will Be Stook Returns.

A good rule for all farmers to follow is to feed what they raise as much as possible. Some purchased feeds will usually be necessary, but the closer the feeder sticks to his own crops, the better showing will he make when he figures up his profits on a bunch of pigs or cattle.

## TO MAKE HOG-RAISING PAY

Sanitation Must Be Provided, Together With Suitable Feed and Pure Water.

Filthy, damp or dusty quarters, see hogs are not disease breeders, but are disease builders. You must provide sanitary quarters, good feed, plenty of pure water, and these with pure bred stock and constant care means a profit at almost any price.

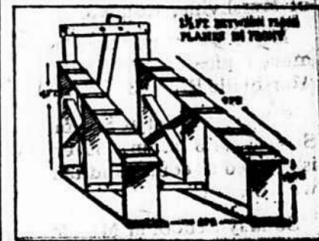
# DAIRY FACTS

## SERVICEABLE BREEDING RACK

Useful Device When Bull Becomes Heavy Is Not Difficult to Build—Must Be Braced.

A bull that is a good individual and that has excellent breeding back of him should be kept in service at least until his daughters come in milk. If he transmits his breeding to his daughters he should be kept in service until he is no longer useful. To follow this plan it is necessary to exchange bulls with other breeders and in most cases it will be necessary to use a breeding rack after the bull becomes too heavy. It is too often the case that the breeding value of a good bull is not discovered until he is dead.

A very serviceable breeding rack can be made as follows: Take two planks 2 by 12 by 9 feet long and place them on a level foundation for the floor of the breeding rack. These planks should be placed one and one-



Durable Breeding Rack for Bull.

half feet apart in the front part of the rack and two feet in the rear. Inside measurements. Each side of the breeding rack has three posts made of the same material as the floor which are four feet high in front and one and one-half feet in the rear. The posts are nailed to the floor and a plank 2 by 12 by 9 feet long is nailed on the top of the posts. Two-inch strips are nailed across the top of the breeding rack at intervals of ten inches to prevent the bull from slipping.

The breeding rack must be well braced with 2 by 4's as indicated in the diagram. Four pieces 1 by 6 are nailed across the front and to prevent it from spreading. A 2 by 4 is nailed across the foot plank just back of the middle posts. A stanchion is placed in the front end of the breeding rack which is so constructed that it can be moved backward or forward.—The Prairie Farmer.

## TESTS DETECT REMADE MILK

Necessary That Some Method Be Devised That Natural Product Be Distinguished.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The increased use of remade milk and cream—that is, milk and cream made from powdered or condensed milk and sweet-cream butter—has made necessary some method by which they may be distinguished from the natural products. Such a test has been devised by chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and it is now possible to detect as little as 10 per cent of remade milk in a mixture with natural pasteurized milk. If milk powder has been used in making the mixture, the amount that can be detected will depend on the degree of heat used in its manufacture.

The test for both milk and cream is based upon the color produced when the washed curd made from them is dissolved in sodium hydroxide. When this curd solution has stood for several hours a characteristic yellow color develops in the samples taken from remade milk and cream or mixtures containing them; samples of the natural products or only slight mixtures do not show it.

Remade milk and cream are wholesome foods if made properly from good, natural milk, but should be sold for what they are, and this test makes it possible for food officials to determine whether or not the consumer is being deceived.

## TAKE RIGHT CARE OF CREAM

During Hot Weather It Should Receive More Attention—Cool Soon as Possible.

During hot weather cream must receive better care on the average farm. As soon after separating as possible, cool the cream by setting the can in cold water. Never mix the fresh warm cream with the cream from previous separation until cooled as low as possible. Do not keep cream too long at the farm. Send it to the creamery or take it to the cream station at least twice a week, and three times a week when the weather gets hot. Poor, stale cream will not make good butter. If the creamery cannot make good butter the average price of cream will be lower than if good butter can be made.

Bacteria Furnish Nitrogen. Sweet clover, like most legumes, depends largely for its nitrogen on the work of bacteria that live in nodules on the roots of the plant. While it is always necessary to inoculate the seed with this bacteria it is always desirable.

Tomato Wilt Carried. Tomato wilt is carried in the plants and the disease is very often scattered by this means; therefore care should be taken where plants come from.

We are having so many demands for small farms near Pageland that we have decided to revive the real estate department of our agency. Experience this year has proved that boll weevils make little headway in the high and dry sandy soils of Pageland, and the cotton crop this season is the best in years. Watch this list for offerings each week, and call at our office for any information. We will be glad to show you any of this property. We have other offerings not listed here, and if you will make known your wants we can fit you up. Any one desiring to sell or exchange real estate will do well to see us at once, as the season is now on for making changes. We give below a few of our offerings at this time.

63 acres, clay land farm three miles from Pageland, in high state of cultivation, good buildings, good water, good pasture.

54 acres, sand hill farm 1 1-2 miles from Pageland, has 400 peach trees, good dwelling and barns, buildings alone worth price of the farm, two horse farm in cultivation.

209 acres, clay farm, 8 miles from Pageland, one-half in cultivation, good pasture, good water, three good houses and barns, situated on public highway.

166 acres, sand-clay farm, adjoining above farm, 100 acres in cultivation, good pastures, good water, three good houses and barns, located on public highway.

252 acres, clay and gravel land, heavily timbered, good buildings, fine bottom land in cultivation, located on government highway, six miles north of Page-

land, an ideal home for a good citizen.

65 acres, located in good community, three miles from Pageland, two horse farm in cultivation, red clay soil and very fertile. We have an attractive price on this farm.

4 lots, size 25 x 150 feet centrally located in Pageland, ideal business lots, fronting on Pearl street.

2 Lots, size 25x100 feet fronting on McGregor street, centrally located and very desirable.

8 Lots and dwelling 50x150 feet fronting on Pearl street, a good house centrally located.

2 Lots and dwelling in Pageland fronting on Maple street. New house and barn, well located.

92 1-2 Acres, good clay land farm 8 miles from Pageland, good buildings, good two-horse farm in cultivation, good pasture.

## Pageland Insurance and Real Estate Co.,

L. L. PARKER, President. J. S. WALLACE, Manager.

## The Growth and Strength of This Bank

Has been made possible by a broad general knowledge of business and personal conditions in this community, and the tangible service that it has always been our policy to render.

On the basis of confidence, courtesy and real personal service, we invite your account.

## BANK OF PAGELAND,

L. L. PARKER, President  
C. G. MORGAN, Cashier  
U. F. MOORE, Asst. Cashier.